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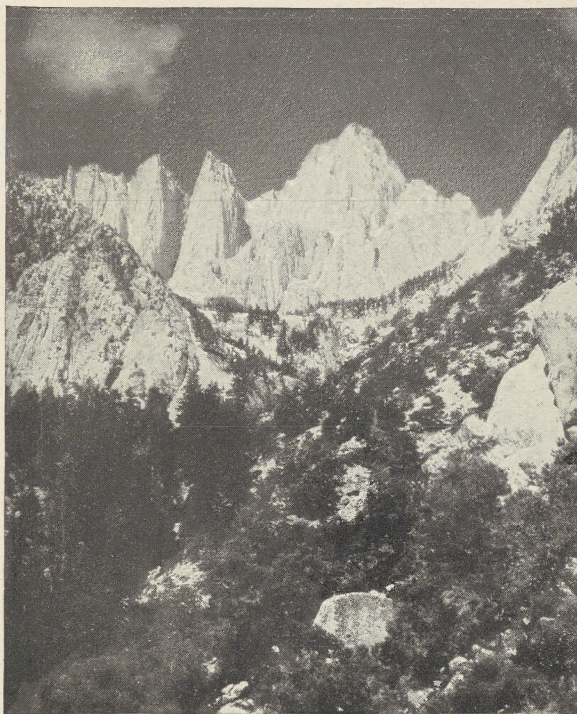


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Reserve

# INYO

## NATIONAL FOREST

*CALIFORNIA—NEVADA*



(Photo by Frasher)

Mount Whitney, 14,496 feet, the highest point in continental United States, Inyo National Forest.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

CALIFORNIA REGION

# NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

## Free Public Use of National Forests Is Invited

Visitors to the Inyo National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A camp fire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fire in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.

2. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an overall length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long overall, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools to be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.

3. During the fire season smoking may be prohibited in the Inyo National Forest. In camps, at places of habitation, and in special posted areas smoking is allowed at all times, but smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.

4. In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted camp grounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.

5. Build small fires. Clear an area, down to mineral soil, not less than 10 feet in diameter before starting a fire.

6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.

7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.

9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

***Your cooperation in the enforcement of  
these regulations is requested***

# INYO NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA  
NEVADA



(Photo by Frasher)

THE MIRROR OF THE MOUNTAINS—BOX LAKE, ROCK CREEK BASIN.

The Inyo National Forest covers the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, extending 125 miles from the head of Owens River watershed at Deadman Pass to a point about 15 miles south of the now dry bed of Owens Lake. The Inyo Forest also includes some 165,000 acres on the western slope of the Sierra, in the upper Kern River drainage, together with the White Mountain Range bordering the eastern side

of the Owens Valley. Portions of Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties, in California, and of Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, in Nevada, lie within the forest boundaries. The total area is 1,568,937 acres, of which 47,387 acres are privately owned.

Inyo is the name of one of the early Indian tribes of this region. The first accounts we have of this country are connected with the expedition led by

Joseph R. Walker, who with a band of immigrants traveled down the eastern side of the Sierra in 1843 and crossed the summit at Walker Pass, near the south end of the range. Owens Lake and the river and valley are named after a lieutenant in Capt. John C. Fremont's party, which followed the same route 2 years later.

The Inyo National Forest includes the highest and most rugged part of the Sierra Nevada range, commonly known as the High Sierra. The eastern side of the Sierra, unlike the gradual slope from the summit on the west, drops precipitously to the floor of Owens Valley. From the Inyo side, the Sierra Nevada rise in towering cliffs to the loftiest summits, providing impressive views of mountains, lakes, and glaciers and giving to the traveler a better idea of the grandeur of this mighty range than can be obtained anywhere else in California. Many motion pictures requiring spectacular settings of mountain scenery have been taken on the Inyo Forest.

The White Mountains are nearly as high and fully as precipitous as the main Sierra, but because of the absence of lakes, streams, and good roads, attract few visitors except those who have industrial interests or an occasional student of the natural history or geology of the desert. Sheep and cattle grazing and prospecting and mining are the principal industries of the region.

Mount Whitney (14,496 feet) is the beacon peak of the Inyo Forest and the highest point in continental United States. From this peak it is less than 100 miles in an air line to Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level. The boundary between the Inyo National Forest and Sequoia National Park passes over the summit of Mount Whitney, and the western slope of the mountain is within the park.

Many streams rise on the eastern side of the Sierra summit within the Inyo Forest, but none of them reach the ocean. Their waters are used for irrigation, power, and domestic purposes, or are carried through the Owens Valley aqueduct 250 miles to Los Angeles.

There are many points of historic or geologic interest on the Inyo Forest. Centuries ago an earthquake in this region left a crack or fault in the earth, which can be traced from a point near Mammoth to Mono Lake. This fault is from 6 to 20 feet wide and 50 feet deep in places and usually contains



F-249414

Convict Lake and Mount Morrison. One of the noted scenic attractions of the Inyo National Forest.

ice and snow throughout the year. It is on the road leading from Mammoth to the Devil Postpile National Monument.

Convict Lake, a beautiful body of water flanked by towering mountains, received its name from the part it played in a desperate prison break of 29 convicts from the Nevada penitentiary at Carson City in 1871. A number of the escaped convicts sought

refuge in Owens Valley and killed a mail rider in cold blood. This crime led to the forming of a posse, which tracked the convicts up Mount Diablo (now Convict) Creek. In the fight that ensued, Robert Morrison, a merchant of Benton, while trying to crawl nearer to the convicts' camp, was shot in the side. The rest of the posse fled and Morrison might also have escaped had he not snapped his gun at one of the convicts. The cartridge failed to explode and the convict shot Morrison dead. A posse from Bishop, together with Major Egbert, in command of Fort Independence, and five soldiers, later



F-165871

A typical forest scene on the Inyo National Forest.

captured three of the convicts. They were tried and convicted and two were hanged. The third, a boy of 19, was sent back to the penitentiary at Carson City. Hence the name Convict Lake and Creek. The memory of Robert Morrison's bravery is perpetuated by Mount Morrison, which towers over Convict Lake.

The remains of Fort Independence, once a frontier outpost for the protection of the pioneer settlers, can be seen near the State highway, about 2 miles

north of the town of Independence. The military reservation is now divided into Indian allotments.

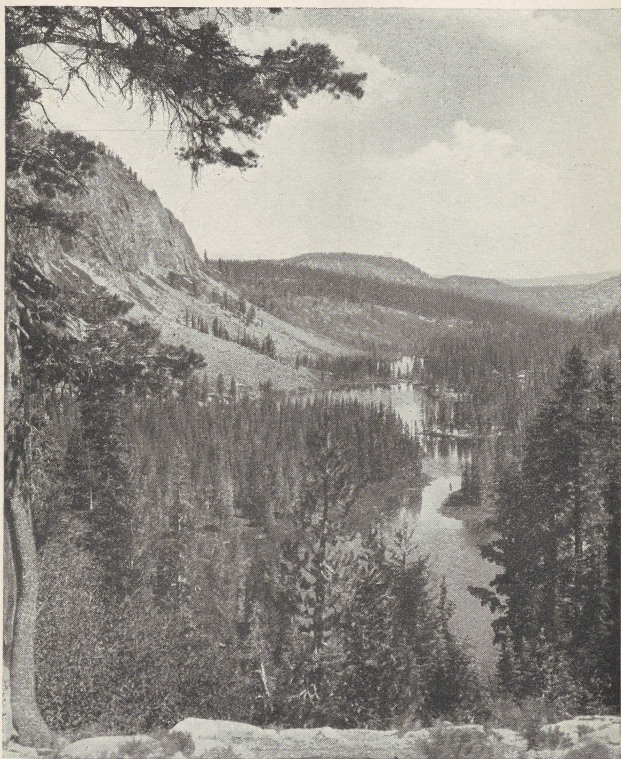
Nine miles north of Bishop, and a few hundred feet off the main highway, are some interesting Indian rock carvings or petroglyphs. Authorities agree that they were probably made by ancestors of the present day Piutes, although neither Indians nor ethnologists have been able to decipher them.

“On the extreme crest of the White Mountains, directly east of Independence, stands Winnedumah, a remarkable monolith of sandstone that is visible for miles. Winnedumah, according to the legend, was a great medicine man of the Piutes, who, with his brother, Tinnemaha, war chief of the people, waged a mighty battle for several days against an invasion of the Diggers, who swarmed through the passes of the Sierra to raid the Piute hunting grounds. Sorely pressed and fleeing alone, his brother having fallen, he stopped at the crest for a final view of the domain he deemed lost, and to invoke the aid of the Great Spirit for his stricken people. A great convulsion of nature came, and one of the results was to transform him into a pillar of stone. This manifestation so frightened the Diggers that they fled whence they came. There to this day stands Winnedumah, faithful to the end of time.” (From “The Story of the Inyo”, by W. A. Chalfant.)

### ACCESSIBILITY

Owens Valley is accessible by El Camino Sierra, a State highway connecting Reno, Nev., with southern California via the Mojave Desert. This highway is paved from Los Angeles to Mojave, and is a well-graded, oil-surface road from Mojave to Reno. The Midland Trail to Salt Lake and points

east branches off this highway at Big Pine. The Montgomery Pass road leading to Mina, Nev., and points east, branches off at Bishop, serving as a winter route between Bishop and Reno when the regular and more direct routes are closed by snow. The Tioga Road to Yosemite National Park connects with El Camino Sierra at Mono Lake.



F-193422

The placid waters and green forests of the Twin Lakes region make it one of the most popular camping grounds in the Inyo National Forest.

The Owens Valley is also reached by a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, broad gauge from Mojave to Owenyo, and narrow gage between that point and Mina, Nev., on the Reno-Tonopah line. There is daily auto bus service between all Owens

Valley towns and Los Angeles. There is also a stage service between Bishop and Mono Lake, except when the roads are closed with snow in winter.

The principal towns of Owens Valley from south to north are Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, and Bishop.

Hotel accommodations, food, and fishermen's supplies may be obtained at all these towns, as well as at many smaller stations along the route and on branch roads leading into the mountains from the main highway.

## FOREST COVER

The brush and forest cover on the Inyo includes a large variety of species; but because of the small amount of precipitation and the extremely rocky character of the soil, the cover is very sparse on a large portion of the area. Fairly good stands of California red fir (*Abies magnifica*), western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and foxtail pine (*Pinus balfouriana*) are to be found in the Kern River section. Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), California red fir, and lodgepole pine occur in merchantable size and quantity on the east slope in the Mammoth country, where perhaps the comparatively low crest of the Sierra is responsible for a greater precipitation. The soil conditions are also more favorable there. The tenacious and drouth-resisting singleleaf pinon (*Pinus monophylla*) is scattered throughout the forest and furnishes excellent fuel to valley settlers, as well as piñon nuts to many of the Indians.

## FIRE PREVENTION

The sparseness of the brush and timber cover in the Inyo Forest creates a comparatively favorable

situation from a forest-fire standpoint. However, visitors are asked to be careful with fire, even though the danger may appear to be negligible. High



F-194459

A forest fire in the high mountain country. Visitors to the Inyo Forest are warned to be careful with fire.

winds often spring up without warning, and fires will then spread with extreme rapidity even in the sparsest sagebrush.

## FOREST RESOURCES

### Water

Few places exist in California where the conservation of water is of more importance than in the Owens River watershed. The barren and rugged nature of the country at the source of the numerous tributary streams, coupled with winds of high velocity which sweep over the Sierra, provide favorable conditions for the snow to drift and form storage banks that melt slowly and contribute to a uniform and well-sustained natural run-off. Excellent opportunities exist to increase water storage through the construction of dams and artificial reservoirs.



F-166870

The grazing of livestock is an important industry on the Inyo Forest, where summer range is yearly provided for 7,000 head of cattle.

Cheap water-power development is made possible by the great difference in elevation between the upper storage basins and the floor of Owens Valley. Several power-development units can be built within a comparatively short distance, although the size of the streams limits the amount of power that may be generated from each unit.

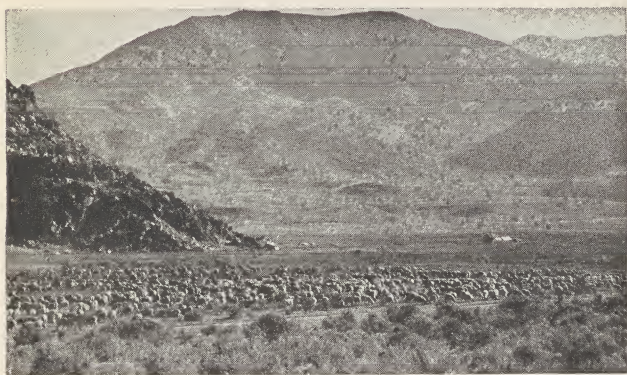
The Owens River watershed is the source of the famous Owens Valley-Los Angeles aqueduct, which

cost approximately \$29,000,000 to construct. It is 250 miles in length, the longest completed aqueduct in the United States.

Electric power generated from water originating on the Inyo and Mono Forests is transmitted to Yuma, Ariz., over what is said to be the longest high-voltage line in the world, approximately 539 miles.

### Forage

Grazing of livestock is an important activity on the Inyo Forest. Summer range is provided for 7,000 cattle and 35,000 sheep. This is a valuable asset to the stockmen, and allows them to remove their stock from the ranches during the growing



Sheep range in Little Round Valley.

F-259072

season and store the hay and forage crops for winter feeding.

Continuous production and improvement of the forage as well as its complete use are the objects of Forest Service management of this resource. Cattle and sheep are assigned to appropriate classes of forage, and are so handled as to prevent overgrazing and the depletion of the range.

Allotments are also so regulated that there will be sufficient feed for the deer which live in the forest.

Areas for which there is an intensive public demand for recreational purposes have been set aside for public use, and on these grazing is either restricted or prohibited.



(Photo by Frasher)

A basket of golden trout (*Salmo roosevelti*) noted game fish of the Inyo National Forest.

## Timber

Jeffrey pine is the most important commercial tree species of the Inyo Forest, but the annual lumber cut is small and largely restricted to local use. Piñon pine stands furnish fuel wood and fence posts.

No charge is made for dead wood cut and removed by ranchers or local residents for their own use.

Government regulations provide for making timber sales for commercial use. Trees to be cut are marked by a qualified forest officer, seed trees are reserved, and conservative logging methods are practiced. The brush and refuse are disposed of to reduce the fire hazard.

## RECREATION

Because of its attractive recreational features, particularly the wonderful scenery and good fishing, the Inyo National Forest is the goal of many vacationists each year. There are more than 50 public camp grounds on the forest, some 30 of which have been improved to some extent and have at least latrines, camp stoves, and a garbage disposal system for the protection of public health. The automobile club of southern California and the city of Los Angeles cooperate with the Forest Service in improving and maintaining these camps.

Starting at the south end of the forest and proceeding north, the most interesting recreational features are:

**Kern River Country.**—During the season hundreds of deer hunters are attracted to this region each year, many of whom are successful in bagging the limit.

Golden Trout Creek, the native habitat of the beautiful and famed species (*Salmo roosevelti*), continues to be a prolific producer, and offers keen sport to the angler. When transplanted to other streams or lakes, the golden trout often grows to a much larger size than in its native waters. Through extensive planting for the past several years, the species is now well established at or near the source of nearly every watershed of consequence in the Sierra.

The Kern River country is reached only via pack train or airplane. Commercial packers serving this country are located near Olancho, Lone Pine, and Independence, and a list of them may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Bishop. Airplane landings are made at the Monache, Templeton Meadow, and Southfork fields each season, and arrangements may be made to have saddle and pack stock meet outing parties at these points.

**Cottonwood Lakes** are famed for their excellent golden trout fishing and are the source of collection of practically all spawn of this species that supplies the State hatcheries. A 5- or 6-hour pack trip is required to reach the Cottonwood Lakes from the floor of Owens Valley. Resort accommodations may be obtained within 3 miles of the lakes.

**Mount Whitney.**—As the highest point in continental United States, Mount Whitney (14,496 feet) has a special appeal to many people who wish to scale its summit, if for no other reason than to say that they have been on top of the United States. The shortest and most direct route is by the recently constructed horse trail up Lone Pine Canyon. A road has been constructed which makes it possible to drive to Hunters Flat, 14 miles west of Lone Pine, where saddle and pack stock will be available during the open season to complete the trip by trail to the summit. Tourist accommodations will also be available at Hunters Flat.

This new road and trail are destined to form one of the most scenic and spectacular routes in the High Sierra. From Hunters Flat the trail winds through dense forests to timberline and then up the canyon over endless fields of granite boulders, among towering crags, and past snow banks that melt into azure lakes. Zigzagging with countless twists and turns,

the way leads up a rocky slope to a narrow pass on the flank of Mount Muir, named after the celebrated mountaineer and naturalist of California. Here it crosses the crest from the Inyo National Forest on the east slope of the Sierra and makes the final ascent to the summit from the west side within the Sequoia National Park.

The east slope of Mount Whitney breaks sharply from the summit into a perpendicular cliff several thousand feet in height. This face has been scaled by well-equipped and experienced climbers, but has taken its toll of inexperienced climbers who have attempted the perilous ascent. The west side of the mountain is not so precipitous. Here great talus slopes sweep up to a granite-covered summit. To the south of the peak is a long range of sharp, rocky needles with deeply cleft chimneys in between. The trail skirts these needles and offers breathtaking views, thousands of feet in depth, both to the east and west, as it winds its way through narrow defiles.

Few Americans, probably, know that on the roof of the United States there is another roof—that of a stone house built by the Smithsonian Institution in 1909 for the use of scientists, who wished to observe the spectrum of Mars at a point where interference by the water vapor in the air would be least, and those interested in the study of solar radiation. It has also served as a haven for many a weary and storm-bound mountain climber.

After visiting the stone cairn that marks the summit of the peak and viewing the plaque set in a boulder of granite to commemorate the successful completion of the highest trail in the United States, the traveler will wish to take a last long look from this monarch peak. To the west lies Crabtree Meadows and the sparkling lakes of the Kern River

watershed, with the Great Western Divide in the distance. To the south, shrouded in valley haze, the dim outline of the Tehachapi Mountains and the San Gabriel Range of southern California. To the north, countless jagged mountain peaks, everlasting snow banks, and dense coniferous forests. To the east, Owens Valley, the Inyo and White Mountains, and the desolate Panamint and Funeral Ranges of Death Valley.

With pack stations at the end of the auto road on Hunters Flat and an outpost camp at 10,500 feet



F-249424

The top of the U. S. A. View north from the summit of Mount Whitney. Rock cairn at right marks the summit of the mountain.

elevation it is possible to make the round trip to Mount Whitney from Lone Pine in 2 days of easy travel.

**Winter Sports and Death Valley.**—With the completion of the Hunters Flat road and resort accommodations will come provisions for providing winter sports and recreation in the Inyo Forest that may be combined with a trip to Death Valley. Here, within a hundred miles, air line, of each other, are found the highest and lowest points in the United States, with all their contrasting conditions. These two points of national interest may be said to be so dif-

ferent that they have much in common, and are no doubt destined to become very closely interwoven in the minds of the outdoor recreation-seeking public.

**Independence** is the outfitting point for pack trips into the Sequoia National Park via Shepherds Pass Trail or the Kings River country via Kearsarge Pass Trail. Some of the finest trout-fishing waters in the Sierra are to be found in this region.

A good automobile road to Onion Valley, 20 miles west of Independence, takes one well up into the cool mountain air before embarking on the pack



(Photo by Frasher)

**Palisade Glacier**, at the head of Big Pine Creek. Largest glacier in the Sierra Nevada and the most southerly in the United States.

trip proper. Stock may be arranged for at that point from any of the several packers operating out of Independence.

The next passes to the north are Oak Creek and Sawmill. Stock should be arranged for with Independence packers for these trips.

**Big Pine** is also an outfitting point for pack trips over the Taboose or Sawmill Pass. A branch road leads 12 miles up Big Pine Creek to good camp grounds, where resort accommodations and saddle and pack-train service are available for trips to the higher lakes and back country.

One of the outstanding attractions of this region is Palisade Glacier, the southernmost active glacier in the United States, reached by a 7-mile trail trip from the end of the automobile road. Rugged scenery, good fishing, hiking, riding, and deer hunting in season are the principal recreational features of this region.

**Bishop**, 176 miles north of Mojave, is the most important recreation center of the Owens Valley. A good road, oiled part of the way, leads 22 miles up Bishop Creek to South Lake, or to Lake Sabrina and North Lake, 19 miles up the main and north forks of Bishop Creek. More than 35 lakes may be reached within a few hours' hike or ride from the end of these roads, where resort accommodations, food supplies, and saddle and pack stock are available. Rugged scenery, boating, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and deer hunting in season are the principal recreational attractions.

Pack trips via Bishop Pass to the Middle Fork of Kings River from South Lake, or to the South Fork of the San Joaquin River via Piute Pass from Camp Sabrina, offer the shortest and easiest way to reach this attractive wilderness area on the west slope of the Sierra.

An excellent outing is a trip from the road terminus up Bishop Creek to Bishop Pass, connecting with the John Muir Trail on the Sierra Forest and returning via Piute Pass. Completing this circle requires 4 or 5 days' actual travel time.

**Pine Creek** is the next important watershed, 15 miles north of Bishop. The road is rough but passable. Scenery is unusually rugged. No resort accommodations or pack stock are available, but many people choose this canyon for camping because of its primitive conditions.

**Rock Creek**, 25 miles north of Bishop, is one of the most popular camping regions in the Inyo Forest. An automobile road leads up the canyon some 15 miles from the State highway. More than 25 lakes stocked with trout are there to tempt the fisherman, with perhaps the widest variety of campground conditions on the Inyo Forest. Hiking, boating, riding, fishing, and deer hunting in season may be enjoyed. Resort accommodations and campers' supplies are available. Saddle and pack stock can be hired for day rides or trips into the back country via Mono Pass to Pioneer Basin, or to the streams and lakes of Mono Creek drainage, where fishing is unusually good.

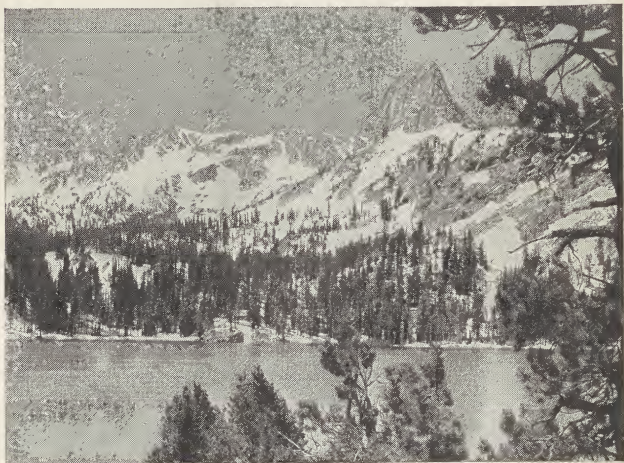
**Hilton Creek**, north of Rock Creek, offers the lover of primitive conditions an opportunity to get away from the more congested areas accessible by automobile road. A small resort, reached by a 6-mile pack trip, is located at Hilton Lakes.

**McGee Creek**, another of the areas accessible only by trail, is flanked by one of the most highly colored canyons in the Sierra. Lake fishing and camping under primitive conditions are among its attractions.

**Convict Lake**, 2 miles off the highway, is one of the most scenic and attractive places on the forest. Easy of access and with an elevation of only 7,500 feet, it is especially popular for an early season outing. It is centrally located with reference to many interesting points. The brilliant coloring of the canyon walls and mountain peaks, unexcelled anywhere in the entire Sierra, are the envy of every artist's heart. Resort accommodations and camp supplies are available, together with boating, fishing, and horseback riding.

**The Mammoth Lakes Region** may be called the center of recreational activities on the Inyo Forest.

Easily accessible by automobile, it has a wealth of beauty in its lakes, streams, and mountains. There are numerous popular camp grounds, including Shady Rest and Sherwin Creek, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. The surrounding pine forest offers protection from annoying winds and insures a plentiful supply of fuel wood close at hand. Mill City and Pine City Camp Grounds, being located at some



F-268944

**Lake George and Crystal Crag, in the popular Mammoth Lakes region, Inyo National Forest.**

distance from the lakes, are never so crowded as the camps on the lake shore. Here pine and fir forests make ideal camp-ground settings.

**Twin Lakes**, with its beautiful background of overhanging mountains and lodgepole-pine forests, is perhaps the most popular camp ground on the Inyo. Pure spring water, piped into the grounds, offers convenience and health protection. Popular pastimes include boating, hiking, and fishing.

**Lake Mary**, the largest of the Mammoth Lakes group, offers a choice of several camp sites. The forest affords protection from the winds and a plentiful camp-wood supply.

**Lake George**, over 9,000 feet elevation, has on its shores the highest of the improved camp grounds in the Mammoth Lakes region, and offers one of the most attractive views in the entire area.

Numerous automobile trips may be taken from any of the Mammoth Lakes region camps to interesting places on the Inyo and Mono Forests and to the upper San Joaquin country on the Sierra Forest, where the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls are the most famed scenic attractions.

Boating and fishing, hiking, and horseback riding are some of the popular diversions that help to make one's vacation pass quickly in this popular recreation region. Resort accommodations, groceries, camp supplies, and garage service are available at reasonable prices.

**Big Springs** camp ground, north of the Mammoth Lakes, is a quiet but exceptionally attractive place to lovers of the open pine forest. The bountiful supply of cold spring water and camp wood adds to its popularity as does the nearby stream fishing in the Owens River.

### **John Muir Trail**

A description of the recreational features of the High Sierra is incomplete without mention of the John Muir Trail, a monument to the memory of the famous California naturalist. The idea of a trail traversing the crest of the Sierra, and making accessible the wonderful scenic region so dear to the heart of John Muir, was conceived by his friends in the Sierra Club in 1914. The State Legislature, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other cooperators have combined their efforts and resources to the end that now, some 20 years after its inception, a high-standard trail has practically been completed between Mount Whitney, its southern

terminus, and Tuolumne Meadows, near Tioga Pass, on the north, a distance of 184 miles. The trail passes through portions of the Sequoia, Sierra, and Mono National Forests, and Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks. Over 100 miles of the trail traverses country above 9,000 feet elevation and approximately 35 miles is over 11,000 feet.

A single continuous trip over the entire John Muir Trail is seldom made in one summer owing to the time required—3 to 4 weeks or more with a pack outfit. Most travelers confine their seasonal trips to portions of the region traversed by the trail, returning in succeeding summers to complete their explora-



F-193546

A pack-train party on an outing in the High Sierra, Inyo National Forest.

tion of the High Sierra. Numerous lateral trails from the east side of the Sierra through the Inyo National Forest afford the quickest and cheapest route of approach. Pack stock and guides, if desired, may be secured at the various outfitting points previously mentioned. No one unfamiliar with rough mountain travel at high altitudes should undertake a trip over the John Muir Trail without a capable guide or an experienced companion. The most favorable period for this trail trip is from the middle of July to the middle of September. Its

general course is indicated on the map contained in this folder.

## **High Sierra Primitive Area**

To insure the preservation in their wilderness state of typical mountain and forest areas noted for their scenic and recreational values, the Forest Service has set apart tracts of national forest land as primitive areas for the use and enjoyment of the general public. The Secretary of Agriculture has established the High Sierra Primitive Area embracing 761,750 acres of the highest and most rugged part of the Sierra, Sequoia, and Inyo National Forests on the crest of the Sierra Nevada. Some 205,000 acres of this total lie on the eastern escarpment of the mountains in the Inyo Forest. This area, whose lower boundary has an average elevation of 7,500 feet, is largely above timber line, contains hundreds of high mountain lakes and meadows, and extends from Mount Whitney, elevation 14,496 feet, on the boundary between the Inyo National Forest and Sequoia National Park to the Mammoth Lakes country. The tremendous geological fault in the Sierra in this region causes an abrupt drop in the terrain east of the summit and forms precipitous cliffs and awe-inspiring mountain scenery. It is a natural recreation ground and is used to a large extent by those who prefer hiking and pack trips.

## **Outfits and Guides**

Pack and saddle animals and guides may be obtained at the various towns and other points mentioned in this folder, from packers operating under permit from the Forest Service. These men cooperate in fire prevention and the enforcement of the State game laws. A list of packers operating with-

in the Inyo Forest may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Bishop, or the local district ranger.

### **Organization Camps and Resorts**

The city of Los Angeles operates a High Sierra municipal camp near Mammoth, and various schools and boys' and girls' organizations also have outing camps in the Inyo Forest. These camps are not open to the general public.

Resorts operated under special-use permit from the Forest Service are located at many attractive places in the forest, and accommodations for house-keeping or at hotels may usually be obtained. Permits for stores, service stations, and other uses to meet the public demand have also been issued.



F-200609

Children's playground, Los Angeles "High Sierra" municipal camp, near Mammoth, Inyo National Forest.

### **Summer-home Sites**

Summer-home sites are available for those who wish a permanent site on which to build a cabin or other improvements. Groups of summer-home lots have been laid out in many of the accessible recreation areas, the principal tracts being in the regions

of Mammoth, Big Pine Creek, Rock Creek, and Bishop Creek. There are over 40 groups on these areas, containing a total of about 500 summer-home lots, which can be rented from the Forest Service at an annual cost of from \$15 to \$25. Applications for summer-home sites must be made in writing to the nearest district ranger or to the forest supervisor at Bishop.



F-263883

Eighty-five thousand campers annually visit the Inyo National Forest for sport and recreation.

### Hunting

Deer hunting attracts several thousand persons to the Inyo Forest each year and, in spite of the fact that the number of animals killed each season has increased greatly during the past decade, the deer population shows a steady gain. The aesthetic value of game animals and birds is being recognized by the public to a greater extent each year, and this with conscientious observance of the game laws is believed to be responsible for the increase in big game animals.

Quail are found in the Inyo Forest but lack of food, water, and cover restricts them to a small portion of the forest. Pheasants and sagehen are found

in the region in or near the forest, but one should consult the game laws to learn when they can be hunted.

### Fishing

More than 600 miles of streams and 150 lakes in the Inyo Forest afford excellent trout fishing, and thousands of anglers visit the region each year. The annual ball and trout display, immediately after the opening of the trout season, sponsored by the Rainbow Cub of Bishop for the past 10 years, has become a notable event. Dozens of baskets and individual fish are displayed, representing fry-pan size to large lake trout weighing as much as 15 pounds.

Millions of fingerling trout are distributed each year to the waters of the Inyo Forest by the State Department of Fish and Game in an effort to maintain this popular sport. A visit to the hatcheries, the rearing-pond experiment station at Hot Creek, or one of the several commercial ponds in the region will prove of interest to the disciples of Izaak Walton.

### ADMINISTRATION

The Inyo National Forest is administered by a Forest supervisor, who has his headquarters at Bishop. The forest is divided into three districts, with a district ranger in charge of each, with headquarters as follows:

DISTRICT	WINTER STATION	SUMMER STATION
Mammoth.....	Bishop.....	Mammoth.
Big Pine.....	Big Pine.....	Big Pine.
Mount Whitney.....	Lone Pine.....	Tunnel Ranger Station.

All forest officers will gladly give information and otherwise assist visitors to the Inyo National Forest, so far as their regular duties permit.

## WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

A clear head will find itself. If everyone remembered this there would be fewer reports of persons lost in the mountains and forests. Loss of mental control is more serious than lack of food, water, or clothing. The man who keeps his head has the best chance to come through in safety.

**The following helpful rules are worth remembering:**

1. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire in a safe place. Gather plenty of dry fuel.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill. Follow water courses or ridges.
4. If injured, choose a cleared spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke. The Forest Service fire lookouts or the observers in airplanes may see your smoke.
5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and **DON'T QUIT.**

A word from the forest rangers to the new camper, hiker, or vacationist:

It is better to carry a clear head on your shoulders than a big pack on your back. Yet in going alone into the mountains it is well to go prepared for any emergency. A fish line and a few hooks, matches in a waterproof box, a compass, a little concentrated food, and a strong knife should always be carried. A gun may help as a signal, seldom for obtaining food. Above all, keep cool, and the chances are you will come out of the woods on your own feet.

## GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

**A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forests—**

**First obtains a camp-fire permit.**

**Carries a shovel and ax.**

**Smokes only in camp.**

**Puts his fire dead out with water.**

**Leaves a clean and sanitary camp.**

**Observes the State fish and game laws.**

**Cooperates with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.**

**Preaches what he practices.**

**DO YOU?**

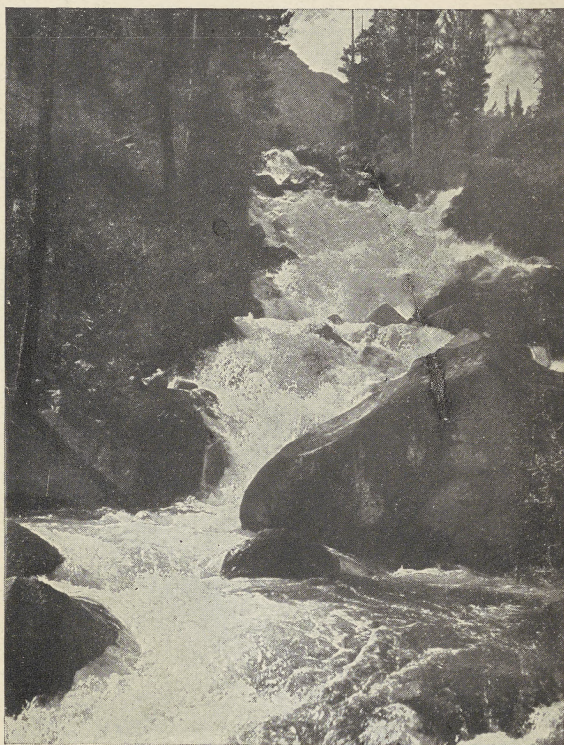


**If you don't know—ask the U. S. Forest Ranger**

# INYO

## NATIONAL FOREST

*CALIFORNIA—NEVADA*



(Photo by Frasher)

North Fork of Bishop Creek.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
CALIFORNIA REGION



**INYO NATIONAL FOREST  
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA  
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN  
1935**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
F. A. SLACK, FORESTER  
T. W. HOBBS, CHIEF BROTHER

Scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

**LEGEND**

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Main motor highway
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Trail
- Water
- Subsistence Headquarters
- District ranger station
- Ranger or Guard station
- Lookout tower
- Translocation station
- House, cabin or other building
- Improved public camp

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T. W. Hobbs, Jan. 1935